State of Parties in Congress-Probable

We have received from our special correspondent, whom we sent to Washington for the purpose, and also through several other private sources, and letters from persons well acquainted with the state of parties in Congress, the probable result of the present condition of things in the capitol, as regards the foreign policy of this country, and also he prospect relative to the succession to the presi-

During the present session, both houses of Congress have been principally occupied in skirmishing or preliminary debates on our foreign policy on the Oregon controversy, or on the affairs of Mexico. ese debates have terminated in no distinct votebut merely in approaching what may be the probable sentiments of Congress on the issues involved, particularly in respect to the Oregon question. Several preliminary votes have been taken, expressive of these sentiments, such as that on General Cass's motion, on the subject of inquiring into the military and naval resources of the country, which seemed to be rather warlike in the result, until that was effaced by the votes on the motions of Senator Al-len, which assumed a different complexion. The debates on these motions were very warm, and very warnke and very curious; but the speeches were principally addressed to what we call "Buncombe," in other words, were merely intended to operate on the floating portion of the population, and to make capital for the elections. Yet beneath this turbalent ocean of words, there has been a great deal of dis inct and positive arrangements made among the parties at Washington, which will have a most important bearing on our foreign and domestic policy, as well as other measures, and which are all mixed up with the succession to the presidency.

We mean now to give a programme of the state of things, as indicated by facts that have come to the knowledge o four correspondents; and communicated

The parties in Congress may be divided into three sections, the whigs forming a very important body; the democrats the other most important body of men, having also the reins of government in their hands; and, in addition to these two parties, there is a distinct party, which may be called the "independents," being those members who are principally attached to the fortunes of John C. Calhoun. During the last two months, the whigs after a great many consultations, have very generally agreed among their lead. ers to bring forward for the next Presidency, Winfield Scott, Major General of the United States Army There has been an effort made among them, to make Judge M'Lean the candidate of that party; but the effort died, and Was annulled by the supposed greater popularity and availability of General Scott On the other hand, the democrats, or those attached to the fortunes of the administration, are divided into a number of separate Presidential cliques, comprehended under the names of Wright, Benton, Cass, Walker, Buchanan, Dallas and perhaps some others. Mr. Polk, the present chief magistrate, from his official position, if necessity should require it, will be the candidate of his party, although he must of course deny at present that he has any wish for the office again. Lastly, the independents who may be called the "free trade" party, the Girondists of the present day, the juste millieu, look on John C. Calhoun as their leader, and mean to support him for the next presidency at all hazards, without respect to conventions or nominations from any quar-The determination of the independents over the country, is a great and important fact, possessing a great control on the next presidency, and, perhaps, decisive of the particular result.

The strength of these three parties in Congress. varies very much. In the Senate, the independents, or friends of Mr. Calhoun, can give a majority to either the democrats or whigs as they list. They number some six or eight votes. In the House these balance-of-power-men have not yet sufficiently revealed their strength to enable any one to determine what influence they possess. It is probable however, that the democrats or exclusive supporters of the administration, have a small majority in the

The influence of these private and secret arrangements among the leading politicisns at Washington, will be very great on the issues of our foreign and domestic policy, comprehending the Oregon con-troversy, the Sub-Treasury, the Tariff, and perhaps other measures. We are perfectly satisfied, from what we have seen, and what we know-First, that no absolute "notice" relative to the Oregon question, will pass the Senate, and therefore it cannot get the sanction of both houses. The passing of such a notice cannot be accomplished at the present session, because the independents, or friends of Mr. Calhoun-being friendly to negotiation-will be a sufficient check to the war party in the Senate even if the war party in the House have a large majority. Again, it is highly probable, judging from the same data, that - Secondly, a modification of the tariff of 1842 will take place by a union of the democrats and independents in the two houses; and also-Thirdly and lastly, that the same majority will be able to pass the Sub-Treasury bill proposed by the President in his late message. These are the most accurate conjectures that we

can now form of the present state of parties and their results in Congress. The most recent intelligence of the probable return of Mr. Calhoun to the State Department, will not vary much these results; but rather give strength to the presumption that the Oregon question will be settled by negotiation, and the Tariff modified, and the Sub-Treasury bill passed. The results, thus far so unexpected, at the beginning of the session of Congress, have, in a measure, been brought about by the independent position and moral power exhibited by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, in resisting and opposing all those who supported ultra measures relative to our relations with Great Britain.

The probable prospect, therefore, of the present state of things in Washington is highly favorable to va peaceable termination of our difficulties with England-of the success of liberal principles in commerce and currency, and the probable triumph of the measures brought forward by Mr. Polk. How the question of the next Presidency may be, will be a matter of speculation hereafter.

INTELLIGENCE PROM HAYTI.-Our advices from Port au Prince are to the 12th instant. They are of some importance.

The difficulties between the Spanish and Haytien parts of the Island remain unchanged. Both parties were making extensive preparations for a final conflict, and it was thought that it would take place in the month of February. Strong hopes were enterfained by the Dominicans that they would be victoschooners are falling to pieces and into the hands of their enemies. According to the report of Capt. Holmes, of the Susan, arrived yesterday, the three Haytien men of war, which were cast away near that place, had been taken possession of by the Dominicans, who had made prizes of them, and captured their crews, consisting of 150 persons. The had succeeded in getting two of the vessels off shore, and saved the guns, spars, sails, &c , from

There is one feature in the intelligence from this tertile island that is of considerable importance, It is that relative to the concentration of a large Spanish fleet at Havana. It appears that the Dominicans had applied to Spain for aid; that it had been granted; and that the fleet which has created so much astonishment in this country, has assembled to take part in the struggle between the two races on the Island of Hayti. It also appears that several Spanish officers are in St. Domingo, directing the military movements of the Dor

This news, if it be true, throws a tresh interest over the affairs in Hayti and St. Domingo.

MUSICAL -DE MEYER'S RE-APPEARANCE - We Meyer will make his re-appearance before a New York audience at the Tabernacle on Thursday next. He is now, we believe, sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to appear before the public,

and create another sensation.

On this occasion it is stated that he will introduce for the first time in this country the celebrated composition of David, called "The Desert," which appears to be now the rage in Paris, Vienna, and all the capitals of Europe, and among the fashionable circles. This celebrated musical composition, one of the chef d'auvres of the age, is founded on some original musical ideas picked up among the Arabs of the driving desert. It is considered most unique and nch. Leopold De Meyer will perform it on the occasion referred to, in the Tabernacle, in company with C. Perabeau, one of the best artists on

the same instrument in this city. We have every reason to believe that the re-appearance of De Meyer will produce a musical revival, or something like it, in the fashionable world. When he left us on a former occasion, all musical excitement seemed to leave at the same time. He now comes back in a better physical condition, and may produce a greater impression than ever, as he commences his career with one of the finest compositions, which has set all Europe in a state of excitement, as may be recollected by a letter published in this journal from our correspondent in Vienna.

This subject is already the talk of the day among

the lashionable circles.

A ROSE UNDER ANY OTHER NAME, &c. &c .- We have been requested by "Morgan," the New York correspondent of the Washington Union, to state that he is not the "Morgan" alluded to in our article in the Herald. We readily make the correc-

Neither is "Morgan" of the Herald the Morgan of Thurlow Weed. Our "Morgan" is the legitimate production of beef-steaks, chowder, and soft

Theatricals in this country are still in a flourishing condition. In this city particularly, for the last three or four weeks, the two principal theatres—the Park and Bowery—have been crowded to excess, every evening. At the former, Shakspeare's tragedy of "Richard III," has been produced by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, in a style of splendor and magnificence entirely unsurpassed in the annals of the drams. The scenery, in addition to its beauty, was accurate and freed fre beauty of the representations of Shakspeare's plays. The correctness and brilliancy of the spectacle have dazzled all eyes. The tragedy was played sixteen consecutive nights, and the receipts amounted to about \$16,000. The Keans have played one hundred and nine nights in America, and we learn have realized over \$30,000. those anachronisms which have heretofore marred the

BOWERY THEATRE.—Last evening the "Wizard of the Wave," was again presented at the Bowery to a crowed house. The intense interest excited in the drama is not to be wondered at. The beauty of its scenery and stage effect, united with the interest of the plot, must continue to draw tremendous houses for some time to come. It will be presented again on Monday night, with the come-

dy of "Lucky Stars."

Howe's Carcus.—This delightful place of resort continues to be nightly filled with large and fashionable audiences. The attractions are certainly very superior.— The exhibition of the wonderful extent to which the physical power of man can be developed. The gracefu physical power of man can be developed. The gracetu-attitudes and the noble borse are all worthy the atten-tion of the sculptor—the painter—the philosopher—and the general observer. Madame Macarte, the equestrism wonder of this age, again drew upon her performance the most thundering plaudits. In addition to the grace-ful style of her riding, the sudden changes of counter-ance and attitude, stamp her as an acress as well as an equestrian. We trust that every one fond of good riding will spend an evening at Hawe's.

TEODORO GIURILEI, the basso singer, who appeared for the first time in New York at the Park Theatre, in Beethoven's Fidelio, and afterwards in various characters at National Theatre, died lately, after a long and pain ful illness of dropsy. He was the eldest son of an Italian, who educated him in the science of music. His first master was the Maestro Coccia, and afterwards be placed himself for several years under Signor De Begner instructions. In a short time are made rapid progress, and in those provincial towns which Signor De Begnis used to visit yearly, he took Giubilei with him as one of the bassos of his Italian company. He made him appear in several characters in Italian operas. After three years of good practising with the Signor, and visiting the principal provincial towns in England, Scotland and Ireland, he was engaged by Mr. Price, of the Park Theatre, to come to America. His death is deeply regrette: by everybody who knew him in London, and he is particularly regretted by us. Giubilei has a brother who sings basso. The characters in which Signor Giubilei appeared, under Signor De Begnis' instructions, are the following: - At Liverpool: Il Don Basilio nel Barbiere, e Selim nel Turce in Italia. In Edinburgh: Il Biseroma nel Fanatico per la Musica, e il Magistrato nella Gazza Ladra. In Dublin: La Sounambula, e la Cenerantola. In Birmingham, Manchester, Cork, &c.: Il Maretto nel Don Giovanni. gress, and in those provincial towns which Signor

Inscrizione a Teodoro Giubilei. Inscrizione a Teadoro Giubilei.
Al più puro degli affetti
Puomo india, e l'intelligenza sublima
Al sorriso soave di untura
Che tien dei cuori la chiave
All' immagine della vita
Senza tempo serena.
Al più sublime dono dell' eterno
Al solo conforto dei mortali
In questa valle di lagrime.
In questo sacro deposito
Di sinceri affetti
Ergasi tempio ed ara
Ed un mo voto.
Salvatore Arrate e Migliore.

SALVATORE ABBATE E MIGLIORE.

BOTCHER'S GRAND CONCERT.—HERT W. Boucher will give a concert on Wednesday evening next, at the Apollo Saloon, on which occasion he will be assisted by Madame Ardler, Magemoiselle Korsinsky, Philip Mayer, Signor Rapetti, and other distinguished artists. A number of beautiful and celebrated pieces of music will be performed, and among others." La Sentinelle," never before performed in this country.

PROMEMADE CONCERTS A LA MUSARD.—The New York Musical Association gave another concert a la Musard, last evening, at Niblo's. A crowded house were in attendance, and all seemed delighted with the entertainment.

ment.

Murdoch has just closed an engagement at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia, where he has been playing to crowded houses.

The Seguin troups have just closed an engagement in Boston, where they have been successful.

Miss Delcy, Rophino Lacy and Mr. Gardiner, have sailed for Europe. They have been tolerably successful in this country.

Hackett, at the last accounts, was in Mobile.

The Swiss Bell Ringers, at the last accounts, were giving concerts in Monigomery, Alabama.

Mr. Joseph Burke has been giving concerts in Philadelphia.

The Italian troupe were to give their first concert in Havanna, on the 25th.

Havanna, on the 20th.

The Slomans have been giving concerts in Washington, and are on their way to the South.

Miss Dean, a charming young actress is attracting considerable attention in Cincinnati, where she is playing at the National Theatre. She is said to be the most talented and popular actress in the Western country.

Board of Supervisors.

This Board held a special meeting last evening—His Honor the Recorder in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

Several petitions of rather an unimportant character were read from their titles, and appropriately referred.

A report from the Committee on Annual Taxes was read, and the accompanying resolution approved and adopted.

Several reports from the Committee on Criminal Courts were presented, and the accompanying resolutions adopted. Among this number, one favorable to paying over to the proprietors of the Lorillard House 5606 25, for boarding jurors and officers in the matter of Folly Bodine, Virgil Knapp and others, was ordered to be audited and allowed.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, Wm. A. Walker, was received and ordered to be printed; the expense of which not to exceed twenty dollars.

The resolution of Alderman Briggs, upon which no determinate action was had at the last meeting, was then presented; it is as follows:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Morning News and Ecening Post have received the greatest number of votes, this Board, therefore, declares that the said papers have been relected to publish the State Laws in this County, according to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed May 14, 1946.

Alderman Hart moved its postponement. Alderman Briggs opposed its further delay. The Recorder also manutained his former position, and thought another ballotting necessary. Alderman Brady was of a similar opinion, and contended that the intent and spirit of the law would be violated in the passage of this resolution. It was, however, adoped by a vote of 12 to 5. The News and Post were, therefore, selected.

The Charleston Evening News says—We

learn by an extract of a letter received in this city from Talbotton, Ga, that an afray occurred in that place on Thursday last between two young men of the names of Chambers and Ceily in the course of which Ceily cut Chambers nearly in two with a Bowie knife. Chambers lived about a minute.

five about a minute.

(Ga.) Watchman, of the 22d ult. gives an account of the entire or partial destruction, by a sleet, of thousands of veteran oaks and pines in DeKalb county, while the beautiful village of Decatur has been stripped of a number of its ornamental shade trees.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO -The intest intelligence iderstand that the celebrated arrist Leopold De from Vera Cruz is of the Sd, and Tampico of the 5th instant. These advices were received at Pensa-

The revolution of Paredes, at those dates, was complete. That general had entered the city of Mexico, and was forming his ministry or cabinet. The numerous rumors from Mexico of the execution of Mr. Slidell, are probably mere rumors, and

are hardly worth a thought.

This new state of things in Mexico, are fraught with a good deal of importance to this country; and we are, therefore, looking for later intelligence with the greatest interest. It is expected by a few intelligent men, among whom is our correspondent Fouché, that Mr. Slidell will succeed better with Paredes than with Herrera; that, Paredes, being a man of some decision of character, and understanding our institutions, will, in the course of a short time, receive our Minister, and open negotiations with him. In this point of view, the revolution may be of incalculable advantage to this country; for it is always better in national matters, as in all others, to treat with a man of firmness and decision, such as Paredes is represented to be, than with a weak man, like Herrera.

It is to be expected, however, that until our relations with Mexico are placed on a sure and safe basis, our naval forces in the Gulf will have to be increased, and our army on the Rio Grande kept in good fighting condition. With a view to be in reaciness, the frigates Cumberland and Potomac have been ordered to the Southern station, and the former has already sailed from Boston for her destination. Other vessels will, probably, soon depart for the Gulf, there to await the turn of events in the city of Marveo.

exico.
It is not at all unlikely that the President will re-

commend Congress to take some decided measures with Mexico in less than two months.

We are yet, however, in a state of great uncertainty. The following letter from the New Orleans Picayane of the 231 instant, contains statements that may prove to be correct.

ainty. The following letter from the New Orleans Picayane of the 23.1 instant, contains statements that may prove to be correct.

Havana, Jan. 12, 1846.

Santa Anna, shortly before the arrival of the steamer bringing an account of the recent revolution in Mexico, gave up the house he formerly occupad and took another by the month, within an hour's ride of the city. By the steamer there came from Vera Cruz a special messenger to him. By the back steamer, sailed yesterday for Vera C. uz. this messenger returned. On the same boat was sent, by our government, an aid of the captain General's, on a special mission. As soon as possible, the Spanish ship of the line, now here, is to proceed to Vera Cruz. In the well informed circles here, it has leaked out that General Pared s is the dupe—or, as I called him in a former letter, the cat's-paw—of two opposing parties; one led by Almonte and the Santa Anna isction, and the other got up and wire-pulled by the British and Spanish ministers, (the French representative is here,) and who call themselves the monarchical party. At the present moment the fight is strong between the two parties. Herrera's fall is considered certain, and as an evidence of his weakness, he has given way to popular clamor as refers to the American Minister. Paredes is known to be an old fool, and unless one or other of the two new parties place him in front as the mask, he will be laid on the shelf. The British Minister's party promises to secure the integrity of the country, preserving Calliornia and recovering Texas—that in this England, France and Spain will support Mexico—and, though they do not yet tell the Mexicans so, give them a ruler. That there is more than wind in this matter, we have no doubt; and President Polk may soon be called upon, not to acquire Oregon, but to sustain his assertion relative to European interference on the American continent, and to preserve the boundaries of the country.

Here we have little of interest. The old English receiving ship Romney, that has been the cause

Spanish succeeded the British colors on her deck.

In the Spanish paper La Patria, of yesterday, an extract is given from a letter from Campeachy, which may be of interest to our readers. It states in substance, that they are expecting from day to day, that a declaration will be made of the independence of Yucatan. The Mexican Congress having pronounced against the treaties entered into with Yucatan by the government of Santa Anna, two meetings have already been held in Campeachy of the most notable citizens, to take into consideration the question of separation, and they have presented to the superior government of the State various expositions of the local military forces at different points, and petitioned for the formation of a Republic "of the five stars." There was much talking about socking assistance, in case of necessity, from the cabinet of Washington.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.-We have received the Montreal papers of the 27th inst. They contain me rather interesting intelligence.

The Earl Cathcart has been appointed Governor

The Earl Cathcart has been appointed Governor General of Canada, in view, probably, of his military talents.

It was rumored in Montreal that the milita were to be "immediately embodied." This, however, was contradicted in some circles.

The Montreal papers are chiefly interesting for the commentary they give upon the foreign news by the Hibernia. That news, says the Montreal Transcript, "although it has not an averad the war expectations of some, has been generally received with satisfaction in this province," and it accounts for its unexpectedly pactic tone on the ground that "it is not worth the while of two nations, which commerce draws closer together every day, to quarrel about a howling wilderness situated far distant from both of them." And it adds, "allow-since is also made for the foolish gasconading language which American statesmen are in the habit of indulging in; and it is moreover set down that if any man can maintain peace with these brawing republicans, Sir Robert Peel is that man." Notwithstanding the altered tone which this eulogy of the ability of the Bruish minister to "maintain peace" with us republicans implies—so different from the previous boast of eageness for war—there are occasional paragraphs in the columns of thee ferent from the previous boast of eagerness for war— there are occasional paragraphs in the columns of these papers altogether bolligerent. We make a few extracts from the papers, to show the feeling in Canada towards this Union.

we make a few extracts from the papers, to show the feeling in Canada towards this Union.

[From the Mentreal Transcript, Jan. 27]

The appointment of Earl Cathcart to the government of this province has been, in all probability, suggested by the uncertain nature of the relations at present existing between Great Britain and the United States. Although we by no means apprehend a war, we can perfectly understand that the appointment of a man possessing the military reputation of Lord Cathcart may be useful in more ways than one. For the rest, we beleve that his lordship will be found quite adequate to the civil duties of the government. He is considered to possess good business nabits, and is not likely, to allow his baton of office to be a mere plaything in his hands.

It is stated that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two companies of sappers and miners, have been ordered immediately to this country. This will account for some of the recent movements that have taken place in the lower Provinces.

[From the Quebec Gazette, Jan 22]

It appears that those who have been so long sowing sedition throughout the press, have had some success in a part of the city. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the declay to publish what may become the subject of judicial investigation. The fact of resistance to the law and contempt of lawful authority, is certain. The instigators of the crime in this instance may probably escape; but their victims, those whom they have deluded, will no doubt be brought to justice.

We find in the Montreal Heratic proceedings of a meeting held pursuant to a notice addressed to the inhabitants of Montreal, by authority of the Constitutional Committee. The meeting convened on the 16th instant, in the large hall attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, and was steended, it is said, by more than two thousand of the most respectable and influential of the citizens of Montreal. We copy the following report:—

The Hon-Chairman, after a few preliminary observations regarding the object of the

The Honoroble James Fraser was called to the Chair, and Captain Malden requested to perform the duties of secretary.

The Hon. Chairman, after a few preliminary observations regarding the object of the meeting as previously conveyed by the notice, called upon those gentlemen who were prepared with motions relating thereto, to enter the business of the evening, when the following resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting voice in the vast assemblage:

1st, Moved by John Wilson, Esq., seconded by Arthur Buckly, Esq.

"That judging from recent events in the neighboring republic, it is not improbable that a disunion of the American States is not far distant; and as this meeting doubts not that those favorable to true liberty, both civil and religious, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of dissolving a connexion with men of habits and feelings diametrically opposed to their own, that the approaching rupture affords a favorable occasion of securing them an alliance with our peaceful colony."

2d, Moved by Archibald Home, Esq., seconded by Edmond Drenon, Esq.

"That, impressed with this conviction, it becomes our imperative duty to hold out the right hand of fellowahip to our brethren in the Northern States, and to assure them of our ardent desire to co-operate with them in effecting a connexion with an empire where the advantages of liberty, restrained within due limits, are fully enjoyed, and yet where the law is neither trampled under foot, nor made subservient to the vow populi."

3d, Moved by James Curlew, Esq., reconded by Wm. Davidson, Esq.

"That a correspondence be opened, through the constitutions of the constitut

under foot, nor made subservent to the vor populi."

3d, Moved by James Curlew, Esq., reconded by Wm.
Davidson, Esq.

"That a correspondence be opened, through the constitutional committee, with such States as, from their geographical position, and the tone of political feeling generally evinced by them, would be lakely to appreciate such a change."

4th. Moved by Stephen Hall, Esq., s conded by B***

M'Jacken, Esq., who addressed the meeting at considerable length, pointing out the many advantages both in a commercial and political point of view, to be derived by such a step, as well to the Canadas as to the States which would be thereby annexed to the British Empire.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the boundary between the British possessions and the American States best calculated to establish and maintain permanent peace on this continent, would be, a line commercian gat the Atlantic with the city of New York, extending along the Southern boundary of the State of New York, to its junction with the Northern boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, continuing the same along the Northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and thence following the 43d parallel of latitude to the Pacific Ocean."

Not so bad a hit this, for Canadians—we hardly thought

fac Ocean."

Not so bad a hit this, for Canadians—we hardly thought they had humor enough in their composition to carry through such a matter with so much gravity. They modestly propose, it will be seen, to annex all the New England States, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Jowa, and all west of that north of the 42d parallel.

in sawing wood on board a vessel at the foot of Climton street, fell through the hatchway and fractured his scull and thigh. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FLAGRANT IMPOSITIONS UPON EMIGRANTS TO THIS COUNTRY.—Through the continued and polite attentions of George W. Alderson, Esq. Commissioner of the Outdoor Poor, we are enabled to present the following statement, sworn and subscribed to by a number of emigrants who have but recently arrived in this country. It will be seen that there is an undue and an unauthorized effort made upon the other side of the Atlantic upon the part of ship "brokers" and mercenary "runners," to induce the credulous and unauspicious to migrate to America—and, in connexion with this subject, we insert a paragraph from Mesers, E. K. Collins & Co.'s advertisement, in which they declaim (in common with many others of our enterprising ship-owners) any connexion with this interested class of ship brokers and runners upon the other side:—

"Mesers, E. K. Collins & Co. respectfully request the publishers of newspapers to discontinue all advertisements not in their name of their Liverpool packets, viz: the Roscius, Siddons, Sheridan and Garrick. To prevent disappointment, notice is hereby given, that contracts for passage can only be made with the "."

We now present the following and true cepy of an affidavit handed us by Mr. Anderson:—
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, as —Henry Mulholland, passenger per "Empire," John Long, per "Triton," Thomes Farrell, per "Liverpool," Owen Hogan, per "Claiborne," John Egge, per "Siddons," and Thomas Judge, per "Queen of the West," all from Liverpool, being severally sworn, doth depose and say, that we were induced to emigrate to this country, upon the representations of Ship Brokers and their runners—that upon arriving in this country, we found it impossible to obtain work, and applied to the agents of these ships, and effect de work for our board—that they sent us to "Papecot's Poor-House and Hospital," situated at Flatbush, where we ware obliged to do la

DANIEL KELLIHER, JOHN EGAN, THOMAS JUDGE, THOMAS × FARRELL, HENRY MULHOLLAND,

OWEN R. mark.

Sworn to, this 30th day of Jan, 1846. before me,
ALLAN M. SNIFFEN,
Commissioner of Deeds,

Conoxen's Office, Jan. 31.—Sudden Death.—The Co-roner was called to hold an inquest on the body of James Vincent, colored, who was found dead in a garret, at 41 Laurens street, supposed to have died through disease and intemperance. An inquest will be held tr-day.

Clinique by Dr. Mott at the New York Uni-

case, is deed, as this state of things appeared to be en-tirely ideopathic. A case of that unfortunate disease, scrofuls, presented atter this, was of a little boy with necrosis of the shaft of the thigh bone of two years standing; the Doctor recommended cleanliness, keeping it dry, and appropriate healthy diet. A young man a tailor, next appeared with a cutaneous affection, a spe-cies of proving

tailor, next appeared with a cutaneous affection, a retailor, next appeared with a cutaneous affection, a retailor, next was a very unique case of strums, a boy some sixteen years of age, with angular curvature of the spine, and much deformity; the immediate allment, though, that he came for was a tumor on the spelid. He was recommended to use some of the preparations of iodine both internally and externally. Some other strumous cases were presented, after which a steatomatous tumor was taken from the scalp of a woman. A number of other cases were presented, and the clinique concluded some time after the usual hour.

Movements of Travellers Movements of Travelar.

Movements of Travelar.

Travelling still continues limited. Preparations are, nevertheless, in progress at the principal hotels, for the early reception of Western and Southern merchants.

American—Capt. Pendergrast, U. S. N.; H. Turnbull, Hartford; N. C. Sayre, Sparts, Geo.; L. Gibson, U. S. ship Boston; Col. J. Broadhead, Ulster county; F. Johnson and John Purroy, Philadelphia; F. P. Dimpfell, Pails. Science of the Principal Science of the P

ship Boston; Col J. Brosdhead, Ulsier county; F. Johnson and John Purroy, Philadelphia; F. P. Dimpfell, Pailadelphia.

Astor.—Mr. Strader, Louisville; Jos. Dale. Baltimore: M. Holley, Niagara; B. F. Williams, N. C.; Geo Tifft, Buffalo; Jame Dalliber, Utica; Ed. Bowley, Baitimore; S. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Jos. Show, Princeton; H. Rogers, Philadelphia; Jos. Morrison, Canada; J. Shawe, Boston; A. Richards, Trof; Capt Rollins, Baltimore; R. S. Wells, Boston; J. Hand, Philadelphia; E. Janin, do.; Messrs, Richardson, Horton, Greene, Upham, Boston; George Fesbody, Philadelphia; S. Bates, J. Munro, Boaton; W. P. Gardine, do.; T. B. Reade, do. Cirv.—S. Mandelbaum, Lake Superior; W. Gawin, Louisville, Ky.; J. Harrison, New York; J. Ferguson, Bathurst, N. B.; J. S. Bates, Westchester, A. M. Fenby, New York; R. B. Joues, do.; J. A. Bates, U. S. N.; J. C. Long, do.; L. S. Levering, Philadelphia; Mr. Pageot, Washington; E. Fitzgerald, Richmond.

Faarklis.—W. G. Eaton, Massachusetts; D. Treadwell, Cambridge; D. Durkee, St. Louis; James Mix, New Haven.

well, Cambridge; D. Durkee, St. Louis; New Haven.
Howarn.—J. Van Renssalaer, Albany; E. Patrick,
Louisville, Ky.; W. Lilly, Conn.; J. Huntly, Port Kent;
C. Curtiss, Hudson; Geo. Cayler, Paimyra; Capt Cruttenden, ship Hendrick Hudson; Heary Hathway, Suffield; Miles Williams, Philadelphia; W. S. Howe, Tenn;
M. Sherwood, Little Falls.
GLORK.—W. Tibbetts, Albany; H. Leonard, Manchester; G. W. Steinhaur, Germany; M. Blohs, Vera Cruz;
S. Butler, M. Pagot, Philadelphia.

Before a full Bench.

Jan. 31.—Decisions.—Timathy Denoven, and Mary his wife, als Dennis Murphy.—This is a slander suit. The plaintiffs' declaration contained several counts, to which fendants demurred, on the ground of ambiguity in the counts, and that they contained no averment that the words were spoken of, and concerning the plaintiff, re that he was present at the time they were spoken. Judgment for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on a several transfer.

that he was present at the time they were spoken. Judgment for defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on
payment of costs.

Charles King ads Jeshus N. Perkins.—This was an appeal from an order made by a Judge in Chamber. On the
13th of November, 1844, as order was made in Chamber,
setting aside a judge; ent obtained against the defendant,
upon certain conditions mentioned in said order, in ten
days from the date thereof. The defendant did not comply with the conditions of the order, and the plaintiff
filed a creditor's bill in chancery, and in November, 1845,
the defendant was on the eve of being compelled to execute an assignment of his property to a receiver appoint
ed by the Court of Chancery. The defendant then came
and applied to the judge to be allowed the benefit of the
order to November, 1844, and the judge denied the motion, and ordered the defendant to pay costs; from this
order the defendant appealed. Order reversed, without
costs.

Pierce B. Grazie vs. Charles D. Powers—Judgment

order the desentant appearance of the costs.

Pierce B. Gracie vs. Charles D. Powers.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty for defendant to amend, without costs.

Same vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer; defendant may withdraw plea, and amend on giving special notice on payment of costs.

Superior Court.

Before a Full Banch.

Jan 31 — This court was engaged in hearing arguments until the hour of adjournment. Decisions will be given on Monday morning.

Court Calendar-Monday.
Common Plaza-list part-33, 31, 11, 43, 9, 1, 17, 27, 68, 71, 79, 89. 2 2nd part—96, 48, 80, 44, 45, 4, 24, 28, 32, 264. SUPERIOR COURT—From 1 to 20.

Brooklyn Intelligence.

Religious Matters.—At the Brooklyn Tabernacie this morning, the Rev. J. M., Graves, formerly a Baptist Colonist minister, will deliver a discourse in sup, ort of the doctrines arowed by the Universalists.

At St. Am's Church, corner of Sands and Washington streets, (where fashionable people most do congregate) a sermon will be preached by a distinguished divine on a most important and "much vexed" theological question. The Calvary Church.—of which Mr. Lewis is Rector.—will, perhaps, be the most crowded Episcopel establishment during the day; notwithstanding that an immense effort has been made by the proprietor of another conventicle to make his place of worship the popular Sabbath resort.

The lovers of sacred music will, it is probable, be most gratified by attending the Presbyterian Church of Dr. Cox, in Cranberry Street, and St. Paul's (Catholic) Church' in Court street; and those who have an especial regard for true sublimity of argument, in matters pertaining a future world and an "existence hereafter," will find ample food for reflection, if they will pay their devoirs during the day to the orations of Dr. Bacon at the Catholic Church in York street; Dr. Spencer (Presbyterian) in Fulton street: and at the Unitarian "Church of Our Saviour," in Pierpont street,

Candrian or the Starris.—Mr. Impector Reynolds or Fried Valid (Dremations against several persons re-

Police Intelligence.

Jan. 31.—Arrest of a Swindler.—A young man called Peter Mackling, was brought before Justice Osborne on a charge of swindling. He was arrested, apparently, by a Catholic clergyman. It appears from the statement of this geutleman that this rascal has been applying to a number of respectable persons in this city and Brooklyn, representing himself to be an agent for the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, and asking aid for that institution; however, suspicion resting upon him, a plan was laid to catch the scoundrel; consequently a lady in this city, who had been applied to for money, stated that if he would call at a certain time to-day she would give him a donation for this institution; he did so call, when he was arrested and taken to the police office. Upon searching him, they found on his person a \$5 bill; he finally confessed the imposition he had been grac icing upon the public, and gave a list of the different persons he had obtained sums of money from, amounting to over \$7.5; and further said it was his intention to pay it into this institution as soon as possible. The Magistrate committed him for examination.

Arrest of a Naterious Burgler.—Officer Bowyer arrested. on Friday night, the notorious "krackaman" Bill Moore, charged with several burglaries at Red Hook, and New Haven, Connecticut, and will in all probability be sent to Connecticut for trial. This thief in connection with another thief called Jim Hazzard, have been used as "stool pigeons" by some "slippery" officers that hang around the "Tombas" for some time part. These mea could not be "found" at the time of these burglaries to get some roward. Thi thief is now fortunately under the sye of the Mayor and the Chief of folice, and no doubt the whole of this "pigeon" business will be shown up, and make some certain officers and clerks shake in their shoes.

A Trustworthy Officer.—A man by the name of Walter Carpenser—who has been put in charge of the brig Ajax for the last three or four weeks, laying at the foot of Pike stree

citally to the police office for an officer, but before he arrived Carpenter was amongst the missing.

Brutal Assault.—George Rice was brought before the magistrate yesterday for choking and beating his wife Sarah Rice, at No. 204 Delancy street, hell to bail for his future good behavior.

Stealing a Cost.—Officer McDonald of the 5th Ward arrested a regular nigger of the flat head tribe called Moses Ormand, alias "Smoke." He was charged by a little Dutch Jew. called Frederick Gegear, who keeps a clothes shop at No. 301 Washington street. It appears that "Smoke" went in this shop under prefence of buying a cost, two other niggers came in soon after, when they made a "dash," knocked over the little Jew and "boltei" with two costs worth \$12 each; however "Snoke" was caught in Anthony street by the officer and taken to the station house and one coat recovered, consequently "Smoke" was committed by Justice Merritt, for trial.

consequently "Smoke" was committed by Justice Merritt, for trial.

Disorderly G rls.—Mary Longley and Eliza Hopkins were arrested last night by officer Hamblen 3d ward, for being drunk and disorderly in the street. Justice Merritt fined them \$5 each for such conduct, in default of which they were locked up.

Heaving the Lead.—John Higgins, black, was arrested last night by Capt. Buck, of the 3d ward for stealing a large heaving lead, which he acknowledged to have stolen from a vessel. Committed by Justice Merritt.

Robbing his Mother.—John Horton, a boy, was arrested last night by a policeman for stealing a sum of money from his mother; locked up.

Stealing Crockery.—Margaret Allen was detected in stealing a lot of crockery from Mr. Daniel Sweeney, in Ann street. Committed by Justice Merritt.

Altempt to Stab.—James McCabe was arrested yester day for an attempt to stab his wife, Margaret, with a knife. Committed for the assault.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds, Alderman Messerole and Brady.

Jan. 31—Case of George Potter.—The argument of this case is postponed to Tuesday next.

Bull Fight at the Bowery Amphitheatre.—Our citizens will winess this on Monday anght. Rockwell and Stone are the originators of the pageant which includes this extraordisary scene. The bills give a long and minute description of it, and from the currons nature of the deeds described we suppose that the whole pageant will be greatly admired by all. The bhenomenon which gives title to the spectacle will certainly prove attractive, as indeed it should. For ahorse to be so admirably subjected to the power of man, so sagacious and acute in natinet, and so gifted with the power of iministion, as to execute the feats of a sull, in the national Spanish sport, is to us, and must be to all, a matter of annual wonder. As a proof of the simost human intelligence of the steed it is without parallel. But this astonishing thus has been accomplished, and must na utily create excessive interest throughout New York. It has done so in other cities, Botton, Baltimore and Wassington among the number. A superbest of desses has been made by the comment veterm contamer, Mr. A. J. Allen, expressly for this Gothe Pageant. Among its numerous scenes, besides the singular Buil Fight, is a magnificent Amazonian Morch and War Dance by sven mail-clad ladies and others. We presume that all hab tual, and even fransient, patrons of amusements will attend at the

MONRY MARKET.

Saturday, Jan. 31—6 P. M.

There was very little doing in stocks to-day. The sales were principally for cash, and at an advance on yesterday's prices of one and two per cent. Long Island went up 2 per cent, Canton 1, Norwich and Worcester 2, Harlam 14, Morris Canal 1, Reading Railroad 13. Farmers' Loan 1.

], Farmers' Loan].

The closing quotations for sterling exchange were 8
8 per cent premium. The demand for bills this morning was more limited than anticipated.

The Eric Railroad affair came up again to-day at the upper Board. Sometime since a resolution was intro-duced, making the converted stock of the Erie Railroad a lawful delivery, in the fulfilment of contracts made previously; this resolution was lost by a tie rote, decla-ring that the converted stock was not a legal delivery. ould naturally follow that the shorts should abide by that decision, and pay the difference-but a resolution was introduced this morning by the receivers, to compel the shorts, in the case referred to, to pay up, and lost by a tie vete. This is a very curious affair throughout, and can only be brought to a permanent settlement by compromise. If the members of the Board of Brokers were a little more consistent in their movements, the outsiders would have a little more confidence in their decisions.

pletion of the Wabash and Erie Canal to Evansville and for the funding of the debt of the State of Indiana. The bill provides that the bondbolders shall fluish the canal within four years, and shall receive in trust the lands devoted by the general government and all other pro-perty of the canal, looking to the proceeds of said lands, property and revenue of the canal for re imbursement. The faith of the State is in no way pledged for the ad-vance. All the bonds are to be given up, and new five per cent bonds given for one half, viz. \$5,545,000 the interest of which is to be paid by taxation; for the other half the bondholders look alone to the canal. The interhalf the obtained the first mounts to \$11,600,000. The bill requires the bondholders to deliver up \$6,000,000 of the bonds before the act takes effect. M. J. Bright, E.q., has been appointed State financial agent.

The credit of Indiana is in a fair way of being redeem-

ad. All the new Western States require is, aid to complete the works commenced, to enable them to pay every fraction of the interest on their public debts promptly and punctually. They have by the most reckless and extravegant systems of expenditure involved themselves in difficulties from which a helping hand is required to extricate them. The old bondholders have it in their power to secure the payment of the principal and interest of their demands, by advancing an amount ufficiently large to carry out the plans originally contemplated by the States.

ly large to carry out the plans originally contemplated by the States.

SINDTHE INDIANA STATE CATAL, AND FOR THE FUNDED DEST OF THE STATE.

SEC. 1.—Gives the holders of bonds, other than those issued under the original bank charter, the privilege of surrendering the same, and receiving therefor a new certificate of stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after 20 years. Said certificate is to specify the amount of the bond for which it was exchanged, and also the amount of the interest due thereon from the 1st of January 1841 to 1st January 1847. computed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The State to pay interest in the principal named in said certificate, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1847, to January 1, 1832, at which period the amount of interest specified in such certificates, and the one half of one per cent. per annum on said principal from January 1, 1841, and from that time forth the State shall pay interest on said principal and interest se added, at the rate of two and

tees in trust and security for the uses and purposes f lowing.

First. The proceeds of said lands be applied to the payment of the principal advanced for the completion said caust.

Second The balance of the proceeds of said lands, any,) and the tolls and revenues of said canal up to Juary 1, 1863, after defraying repairs, attendants, &c. be applied in the following order:

1. To pay in full the interest, at the rate of 6 per con the sum advanced for the completion of the canal Evansville, the remainder, if any, to be applied towathe payment of the principal

2. To pay in full to the subscribers making said advices or their assigness, interest at the rate of 2 per coper annum on the principal of the bonds they may he surrendered as aforesaid.

3. To may per cent interest on a special stock cress for arreal and and interest charged against the canal-pay the principal therof, as fast as it can be done, give preference to such holders of said special stock as he subscribed to the advance for the completion of canal.

of doing at its pleasure.

Skc. 13. The toll and revenue of the canal to be plied exclusively to repairs and expenses till Jan 1847, from that time till Jan 1, 1863, to the paymen the 2½ per cent interest on the principal of the sur

the 2½ per cent interest on the principal of the sur dered bonds.

Src. 14. Other parties than bondholders may subset to the new loan.

Src. 16. Interest and principal to be paid out of canal lands and revenues, by the trustees in the cit New York, on the lat of July and of January, coming July 1, 1347.

Src. 19. Expenses attending selection of lands, veying, &c., to be paid by the trustees, out of the in their charge.

Src. 25. Extends the time of final payment or sales of canal lands heretofore made, on the request the holder for five y sers from the them when the shall fall due, provided that the interest shall be annually in advance, as now required by law.

Src. 29. Sail canal finished, and to be finished, a be deemed a public highway, and shall be free to persons whomsoever to pass with their own boats, log such uniform tolls as may be established and quired.

Src. 30. Trustees to establish land office for sale SEC. 30. Trustees to establish land office for sa

Sec. 30. Trustees to establish land office for saliands.

SEC. 31. Trustees to furnish State Auditor annually the 1st of November, a list of all lands sold.

SEC. 32 The State shall have the option of callin the stock issued under the first section of this soil giving a new certificate for half the principal, bea 5 per cent interest, payable principal and interest, o the ordinary revenues of the State; and another ordineary revenues of the State; and another ordinearly restricted for the ordinary revenues of the first per cent to be paid redeemed, only out of the canal lends, and in case measure is adopted, the faith and revenues of the is only pledged for the certificates first mentioned, the other the holders to look to the canal lands and vanues only.

measure is adopted, the faith and revenues of the is only pleeded for the certificates first mentioned the other the holders to look to the canal lands and venues only.

Provises 1. The State shall have the option of deeming the canal certificates out of the State revenues of the two the state of the canal certificates out of the State revenues of and canal is and tolks after paying interest of five per cent on a stock, (if any) shall be applied to the redemption an solute retirement of said canal stocks.

Sec. 33. The act to take effect when the subscripment outed in section 6 shall be made, and the ten cent paid thereon.

Provises—1. The trust deed not to be conveyed an amount equal to one hall of the outstanding be shall be surrendered and cancelled. 2. That the act tance of the grants of land made by the general governent, shall not be construed to make it obligatory on State, at any time hereafter, to complete said canal of its revenues received from taxatio.

Sec. 34. The trustees to erect no work that will pede the navigation of the east fork of White River in present state, or as may be hereafter improved by construction of dams for slack water navigation.

Sec. 35. The State reserves the right of fixing the ries to be allowed the trustees.

1016 Stock Exchange.

2016 Stock Exchange.

2016 Stock Exchange.

2016 Stock Exchange.

2016 One 6, 1800.

21 90 do do and 21 90 do do and 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do and 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do and 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do do 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do 2000 Alabami 2s, 200 do do do 2000 do 2000 do do 2000 d 50 50 ans Morris C 83 5436 100 do 5116 100 Canton Co, | Service | Serv 10 b3 b3 b10 a3 a3 a3 a3 a3f